Laboratory Safety Quiz

By enrolling in this course and by completing this quiz you are indicating your willingness to comply with all safety rules. Furthermore, you are indicating that you have read and understand the Laboratory Safety handout and that you have received a safety briefing in the laboratory.

1. Eye protection (safety goggles) must be worn at all times in the laboratory?
   a. True
   b. False

2. In the photograph of the laboratory, identify the safety shower.
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D
   e. E
   f. F

3. In the photograph of the laboratory, identify the eye wash fountain.
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D
   e. E
   f. F

4. In the photograph of the laboratory, identify the fire blanket.
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D
   e. E
   f. F

5. In a laboratory, the following should not be worn.
   a. loose clothing.
   b. dangling jewelry.
   c. sandals.
   d. all of the above.
6. If you do not understand a direction or part of a lab procedure, you should
   a. figure it out as you do the lab.
   b. try several methods until something works.
   c. ask the instructor before proceeding.
   d. skip it and go on to the next part.
7. Long hair in the laboratory must be
   a. cut short.
   b. held away from the experiment with one hand.
   c. always neatly groomed.
   d. tied back or kept entirely out of the way with a hair band, hairpins, or other confining device.
8. Your clothing has just caught on fire. What do you do?
   a. Nothing.
   b. Run.
   c. Stop, drop and roll.
   d. Drink beer.
   e. Nothing.
9. Chemicals splatter into your eyes. What do you do?
   a. Wash your eyes and notify the instructor.
   b. Leave the lab immediately.
   c. Nothing.
10. You have just had an accident in the lab. What do you do? Check all that apply.
    a. Inform others around you of the nature of the accident.
    b. Call loudly for help.
    c. Inform your instructor.
11. A small beaker of liquid has caught fire. What do you do?
    a. Cover the beaker with a watch glass to smother the flames.
    b. Pour water on the beaker to put out the fire.
    c. Put the beaker in the sink and turn on the water.
    d. Take the flaming beaker to the instructor.
12. When attempting to detect odor.
    a. place your face over the mouth of the container and breathe the vapor.
    b. do not place your face over the mouth of the container. Fan the vapor toward your nose by sweeping your hand over the mouth of the container. Sniff, do not breathe the vapor.
    c. always ask your instructor how to do it.
13. If your hair is long, it is quite flammable. Pin or tie it back before coming to the laboratory.
   a. True
   b. False

14. Do not taste any chemical.
   a. True
   b. False

15. To avoid contamination of chemicals: (Mark all that apply.)
   a. Discard unused chemicals; do not return them to reagent bottles.
   b. Never put a pipet or medicine dropper from your desk into a reagent bottle. If a dropper is not supplied, pour a small amount of the reagent into one of your clean, dry beakers or flasks and use this supply to transfer dropper or pipet quantities.
   c. Try to keep inner walls of bottle stoppers or corks from touching tops of desks or shelves where they might pick up dust or other chemicals. If a stopper has a flat top, it may be rested upside down on the shelf or bench. Place other types of tops or stoppers on clean watch glasses—not on the lab table.

16. The purpose of the MSDS is to
   a. provide a primary source of information on toxic substances and hazardous chemicals.
   b. provide a source of physical data to be used as references for laboratories.
   c. supplement laboratory procedures.
   d. None of the above.

17. Which of the following are included in a MSDS: (Mark all that apply.)
   a. Physical/Chemical Characteristics
   b. Fire and Explosion Hazard
   c. Health Hazard
   d. Precautions for Handling and Use
   e. Supplemental Instructions for Use in Lab

18. The following label indicates a Health Hazard code of ...
   a. 0
   b. 1
   c. 2
   d. 3
   e. 4